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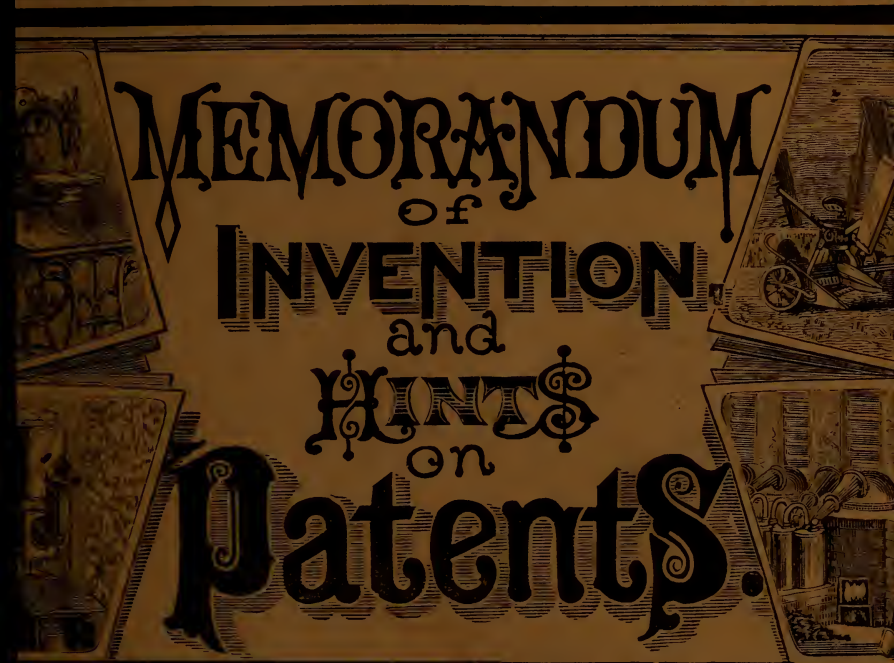
MEMORANDUM of INVENTION and HINTS on Patents.



GEO. M. HOPKINS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
137 TEMPLE COURT,
NEW YORK.

MEMORANDUM

OF

INVENTION,

AND

HINTS ON

PATENTS.

Containing blank forms for preserving records of inventions, also information on securing and disposing of patents.

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GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,
137 TEMPLE COURT, 3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST.,
NEW YORK.

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Copyright, 1883, by Geo. M. Hopkins.

APPLICANTS.

A PATENT may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; and by any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo, or bas-relief; any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manu-

facture, the same not having been known nor used by others before his invention or production thereof, nor patented nor described in any printed publication.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

The receipt of letters patent from a foreign government will not prevent the inventor from obtaining a patent in the United States unless the invention shall have been introduced into

public use in the United States more than two years prior to the application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented by the same inventor in a foreign country will be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest unexpired term ; but in no case will it be in force more than seventeen years.

ALL communications relating to American and Foreign Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Solicitor of Patents,
137 Temple Court, 3 to 9 Beekman Street,
New York.

AS TO THE NOVELTY OF AN INVENTION.

An experience of more than sixteen years in the patent business, together with a continual perusal of the Patent Office publications and familiarity with all branches of manufacture, enables me to form a reasonably correct idea as to the patentability of an invention by giving it an examination personally. This service I render to my clients gratis. It is, however, frequently advisable to have a special examination made at the Patent Office to ascertain whether an invention is probably patentable. This entails a great deal of labor, to cover the cost of which I make a charge of $5. While this preliminary examination does not determine positively whether an invention is patentable, it often determines that it is not patentable, by pointing out some prior patent or invention of substantially the same character; and where, as in such a case, the report is unfavorable, the entire expense of a patent application is saved.

Persons who write for such information as is given gratis will please remember to enclose a stamp for reply.

COST OF SECURING A PATENT.

SIXTY dollars covers the entire expense of a patent for a simple invention. The fees are distributed as follows:

First government fee	$15.00
Agency fee	25.00
Cost of the application	$40.00
Final government fee	20.00
Total	$60.00

The government fees are the same in all cases, but it frequently happens that so much labor is involved in the specification and drawing that the agency fee quoted above is insufficient.

The applicant will be advised what the cost will be in any particular case.

HOW TO PROCEED TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

1st. Send a model, photograph, or sketch of the invention if a mechanical one, or a design. If it is a composition of matter, send samples of each ingredient, also a sample of the composition. If it is a process, send sketches if they will assist in making the process clear.

2d. In any case send as full a description of the invention as possible, giving all its uses and describing the various modifications of which it is susceptible.

3d. Remit $15 on account. The money should be sent by P. O. money order, by draft, or by express. Money sent in any other way is liable to be lost.

On receipt of these I immediately prepare the drawing and specification, and mail the papers for signature, etc., at the same time calling for the agency fee. When the papers are returned to me, I forward them at once to the Patent Office, where they are filed. The applicant is notified of every important action of the examiners, and is consulted in regard to amendments whenever they are necessary. When the patent is allowed, the applicant is notified, and the final government fee ($20) is called for. This fee must be paid within six months from the date of allowance, and the applicant is advised to pay it as early as possible if there are no special reasons for delay.

The patent issues in about three weeks after the payment of the final fee.

PREPARATION OF THE CASE.

THE cases of my clients receive my constant personal attention from the moment they are taken in hand to the last action of the Patent Office. I prepare the specification with great care, and draw the claims with a view to covering all the inventor is entitled to.

Since the recent decision relating to reissues, it has become a matter of the greatest importance to the inventor to have his application properly prepared, as it is now impossible to obtain reissues on the same conditions as formerly, and it is possible only in rare cases to obtain a reissue at all.

In order to realize from an invention, not only must the invention itself be valuable, but it must be protected by a good and valid patent. A poor patent does not protect the manufacturer, and no capitalist will invest in an improvement that is not well protected.

ALL communications relating to Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Patent Attorney,
137 Temple Court, 3 to 9 Beekman Street,
New York.

MODELS.

MODELS are not required by the Patent Office except in complicated inventions where they are deemed necessary or useful to the examiner. This is determined after the application is filed, and the applicant will be notified if a model is required.

CAVEATS.

A CAVEAT, under the patent law, is a notice given to the office of the caveator's claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another for the same alleged invention upon an application filed during the life of the caveat without notice to the caveator.

Any citizen of the United States who has made a new invention or discovery, and desires further time to mature the same, may file in the patent office a caveat setting forth the object and the distinguishing characteristics of the invention, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured his invention. The caveat is filed in the confidential archives of the Patent Office and preserved in secrecy, and is operative for the term of one year from the filing thereof.

An alien has the same privilege, if he has resided in the United States one year next preceding the filing of his caveat, and has made oath of his intention to become a citizen.

The caveat must comprise a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case admits of it, a drawing, and, like the application, must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

A caveat may be renewed from year to year.

Cost of filing a caveat affording protection for one year:

Government fee	$10.00
Agency fee	10.00
Total	$20.00

DESIGNS.

A PATENT for a design may be granted to any person, whether citizen or alien, upon payment of the duty required by law, and other due proceedings had, as in other cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for the term of three and one-half years, or for seven years,

or for fourteen years, as the applicant may, in his application, elect.

When the design can be sufficiently represented by drawings or photographs, a model will not be required.

Whenever a photograph or an engraving is employed to illustrate the design, the applicant will be required to furnish twelve copies of such photograph or engraving (not mounted), of a size not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11.

The cost of a design patent for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years is—

Government fee	$10.00
Agency fee	15.00
Total	$25.00

For 7 years—

Government fee	$15.00
Agency fee	15.00
Total	$30.00

For 14 years—

Government fee	$30.00
Agency fee	15.00
Total	$45.00

TRADE-MARKS.

Any person, firm, or corporation may register a trade-mark by complying with the rules of the Patent Office. It is immaterial whether the trade-mark has been long in use or not. Trade-marks continue in force for thirty years, and may be renewed for thirty years more.

The entire cost of registering a trade-mark is $40 ; of this amount $25 is the government fee, and $15 is the agency fee.

Any one desiring further particulars is requested to call on me or write.

LABELS.

The entire expense of registering a label or print to be used on merchandise is $16 (government fee $6, agency fee $10). On receipt of six copies of the label or print and sixteen dollars, I prepare the papers and file them in the Patent Office, and as soon thereafter as possible forward to the applicant the certificate of registration.

Copyrights for labels remain in force for twenty-eight years, and may be extended for fourteen years more.

COPYRIGHT.

A BOOK, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or the description of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts may be copyrighted.

To secure a valid copyright, the title or description must be recorded in the Library of Congress before the publication of the work.

Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies of the best edition issued must be sent to the Librarian of Congress to perfect the copyright.

Copyrights are granted for twenty-eight years, and may be renewed for fourteen years more if the renewal is filed within six months before the expiration of the first term.

To secure a copyright send the title, and in case of a work of art send a brief description and remit $5, which covers all expenses.

ASSIGNMENTS.

AN invention may be assigned before or after the application for a patent or after the issue of the patent. An inventor may assign the whole

or any part thereof, and he may authorize the issue of the patent to the assignee or assignees.

The cost of drawing an assignment and recording it at the Patent Office is $5.

REJECTED CASES.

An inventor should never despair on account of a rejection at the Patent Office. Many cases given up by inventors and persons inexperienced in practice before the Patent Office have been revived and prosecuted to a successful issue. I have given much attention to this class of work, and can get a patent if it is among the possibilities.

COPIES OF PATENTS.

Printed copies of the specification, together with the drawings of any patent granted since January 1, 1866, furnished for 25 cents each, provided the name of the inventor and date or number of the patent is furnished. If only the name of the inventor or the name of the invention can be furnished, 75 cents additional will be charged for looking the matter up.

THE FACULTY OF INVENTING.

This faculty as popularly understood is possessed to a greater or less degree by every member of the human family, and is constantly active in the daily routine of life. Inventing, as the dictionary has it, is "contriving that which did not before exist," but it cannot be claimed that man has creative power, nor can he do otherwise than use what already exists in the great storehouse of nature. The fundamental principles and the materials in which to embody these principles are all there, and available to one possessing sufficient acumen to see them.

The obtuseness and blindness of men are never more fully realized than when some inventor with more penetration than his fellows sees an opportunity for invention, invents, and acquires wealth by bringing into existence some simple contrivance that is immediately adopted and asserts itself as a necessity, when everybody says, "Why didn't some one think of that before?"

It all seems easy enough and natural enough after it is done, and it *is* a wonder why it was not done before. The trouble is just here—inventors, and many who might be inventors,

do not school themselves to systematic observation. They should have eyes in all directions; they should let no observed phenomena go uninvestigated; they should revolve every subject so as to see its bearings on everything relating to it. No machine, no process, no tool, coming under the observation of the inventor should be allowed to pass without raising such questions as these: Can this device be made to yield better results than it does now? Can it be made to do its work quicker and cheaper than it does now? Can its construction be simplified or cheapened? Can power be economized? Can something else simpler and cheaper be devised for the same purpose? A real inventor never tires, and he not only scrutinizes the inventions of others, but treats his own in like manner. His object is to improve wherever an opportunity presents itself, and to secure to himself the benefits of such improvements.

It is a curious fact that although nature has shown from the foundation of the universe that molecules of water fly from each other with great force when subjected to heat, this force was not fully utilized until the days of Watt.

Nearly all of the great inventions of modern times have substantially the same history as that of the steam engine. The principles existed and so did the materials, but centuries were required to develop the inventions.

A future of vast possibilities lies before the inventor of to-day, and with energy, perseverance, and a cultivated faculty of inventing, great prizes are within his reach.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

As a rule, foreign patents are equally as valuable as American patents.

Cost to apply for foreign patents:

Canada	$40.00
England	75.00
Germany	100.00
Austria	100.00
France	100.00
Belgium	100.00
Spain	100.00

The cost of completing an English patent is $175; but it is probable that the entire cost of

an English patent will soon be brought down to about the same price as that of France and Germany.

Forty dollars secures a patent in Canada for five years. It may be twice extended in terms of five years each at the cost of $25 for each term, or the patent may be taken at once for the full term of fifteen years, at the cost of $80.

Send for special circular on foreign patents.

THE VALUE OF PATENTS.

NATURALLY the inventor is not so anxious about how much his invention will advance civilization, or build up the nation, or administer to the wants and pleasures of mankind generally, as he is about how much it will net him in dollars and cents; but he must not forget that in proportion to the actual usefulness of an invention, and its adaptability to some great want felt by every one, is the chance of profit. And it matters little whether the inventor intends himself to deal with the public, or to deal with a man, or set of men, who are afterward to deal with the public—the conditions are the same.

Now let the inventor consider himself a disinterested party, a referee if you please. Let him look upon his own invention as that of another. If he honestly concludes that it would be desirable to himself and others, then he should have great confidence in the merit of his invention, and he should be able to make a fair estimate of the actual value of it. Having made such an estimate, he should allow for all contingencies and then deduct what would be to the buyer a fair margin of profit; then he will have a basis on which to proceed in fixing the price of the patent.

The inventor who has confidence in his own work is, generally speaking, the best man to transact the business of selling his patent. His best plan of procedure is to appeal personally to capitalists. It is usually easy enough to find a man who is willing to furnish the capital necessary to carry on business under a good patent for a good thing. Often capitalists prefer to purchase outright. It is common to sell patents to a set of men who organize a stock company to work under it. A large proportion of stock companies are based on patents.

I do not engage in the purchase or sale of

patents, but, when desired, willingly give advice to my clients in regard to the sale or placing of their patents.

OPINIONS.

MANUFACTURERS and capitalists desiring to invest in patents, and honest inventors who desire to dispose of their patents, should have a careful investigation made as to the status of the patent in question. This involves a great deal of labor, and some expense, depending of course on the number of patents in the class or classes to be examined, also upon the state of the art to which the invention is related. The price for making such investigations is variable, but an estimate will be furnished in any particular case on application.

A reliable investigation of this kind gives assurance to all parties interested, and is invaluable to all concerned.

ANY one receiving an extra copy of this book, will do the author a favor by giving it to some one interested in inventions.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

THE author of this pamphlet is cognizant of the fact that hundreds of questions that will occur to the inventor's mind, relative to securing patents, and other matters connected with inventions, are not answered in these pages. Indeed, it would be a difficult task to gather together in a volume of any size answers to all the queries put by inventors; but the writer holds himself in readiness to reply to any questions that may be made in person or by letter, and he cordially invites any desiring personal interviews or advice by letter to call or to write.

PERSONS who write for such information as is given gratis will please remember to enclose a stamp for reply.

ALL communications relating to American and Foreign Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Solicitor of Patents,
137 Temple Court, 3 to 9 Beekman Street,
P. O. Box 2141. New York.

A GOLD MINE.

It is the precious nugget in one form or other that all men are striving for. Some get of precious metals "only a trace," as the assayer says. Some get the dust and others the nugget. The nugget is what is wanted. Some cross the continent for it, others plough, sow, and reap for it, others hammer and bore and turn and file for it, still others wear away life in some profession for it, and all are impatient, hurrying hither and thither in hopes of reaching it quickly. There is a charm about wresting treasures directly from Mother Earth, but mining must of necessity be carried on where the treasures are, and to reach them the comforts of home and society must be left behind, and that without the certainty of success.

With the inventor, his head is his gold mine. There he may search for treasures which may eventually be turned into gold. This mine can be worked while the miner enjoys the comforts of home and friends. Mining of this sort may be carried on in connection with manufacturing, commercial, or professional pursuits without interfering with them in the least.

So long as inventions can be turned into gold, the inventor's head is of greater value than a gold mine.

CELERITY IN PATENT BUSINESS.

The time was when it was thought by inventors that the process of patenting an invention might be hastened by bringing influence of one kind or another to bear at the Patent Office. Whatever foundation this supposition may have had, it is now well understood that a patent cannot be hurried through the Patent Office out of its regular course. The only way to save time in securing patents is to intrust the business to an attorney, who will prepare the application and file it at the Patent Office promptly, and who will vigorously follow up every action of the examiner and prosecute the case to a final issue, without unnecessary pauses. The Patent Office, while it is sometimes overburdened with business, is usually very prompt, acting on cases in from four to six weeks from the date of filing.

FEES.

THE following is the schedule of government and agency fees:

	Gov't.	Agency.
On filing every application for a design patent	$10.00	$15.00
On issuing a design patent for three years and six months' no further charge.		
On issuing a design patent for seven years	5.00	—
On issuing a design patent for fourteen years	20.00	—
On filing every caveat	10.00	10 00
On filing every application for a patent for an invention or discovery	15.00	25.00 and upwards.
On issuing each original patent for an invention or discovery	20.00	—
On filing a disclaimer	10.00	15.00
On filing every application for a reissue	30.00	30.00
On filing every application for a division of a reissue	30.00	30.00
On filing an appeal from a primary examiner to the examiners-in-chief	10.00	According to agreement.
On filing an appeal to the Commissioner from the examiners-in-chief	20.00	
For drawing and recording an assignment, government and agency fees		5.00

	Gov't.	Agency.
For uncertified copies of the specifications and accompanying drawings of all patents which are in print : each	25	—
For uncertified copies of the specifications and drawings of patents not in print, the reasonable cost of making the same.		
Registration of trade-mark.....	$25.00	$15.00
Copyright registration of label....	6.00	10.00
Copyright for a book, work of art, charts, etc., etc., government and agency fees.	—	5.00

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GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Patent Attorney,
137 Temple Court, 3 to 9 Beekman Street,
P. O. Box 2141. New York.

REFERENCES.

Persons unacquainted with me and my manner of doing business are referred to any and all of the large number of clients for whom I have acted as solicitor during the past sixteen years. I also refer by permission to the following:

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New York.
Hon. Noah Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court, New York.
Hon. W. H. Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York, New York.
Thomas A. Edison, Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light, 65 Fifth Ave., New York.
Alfred M. Mayer, Prof. of Physics, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
H. D. Donnely, Patent Lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York.
Rockwell Kent, Lawyer, 3 Broad St., New York.
Geo. B. Post, Architect, 15 Cortlandt St., New York.
Dr. H. Endemann, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, 33 Nassau St., New York.
P. Casamajor, Chemical Engineer, 117 Wall St., New York.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, New York.
Wm. T. Gregg, Astronomical and Engineering Instruments, 77 Fulton St., New York.
Wm. G. Swan, Supt. Suspension Bridge, Suspension Bridge, New York.
F. G. Smith, Manufacturer of Bradbury Pianos, Brooklyn, New York.

KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR INVENTION.

The value of an accurate record of an invention throughout its entire history cannot be over-estimated. It is often of great value, even after a patent is granted. It fixes the date of invention, shows whether the inventor has exercised due diligence in perfecting his invention, and is an unimpeachable witness in cases of interference or any other litigation that may arise. Besides this, it enables the inventor to convey to his attorney a more perfect idea of his invention, and what he desires to cover in his specification and claims. This record may be placed temporarily in the hands of the attorney to enable him to prepare the case, and then it should be returned intact to the inventor. Of course the inventor should be careful to select an attorney known to be reliable. The inventor may, if he choose, retain the record in his own possession and send a copy of it to his attorney.

Geo. M. Hopkins,
Patent Attorney,
Temple Court, 3 to 9 Beekman St.,
New York.

EXAMPLE.

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

MECHANICAL INVENTION OR DESIGN.

NAME OF INVENTION

Diaphragm Pump.

WHEN CONCEIVED

July 3d, 1883.

FIRST DRAWING OR SKETCH MADE.

July 4th 1883.

TO WHOM SHOWN AND WHEN AND WHERE.

John Smith, July 5, 1883. at Albany, N.Y.

FIRST MODEL OR EXPERIMENT MADE.

Aug 1. 1883.

TO WHOM SHOWN, AND WHEN.

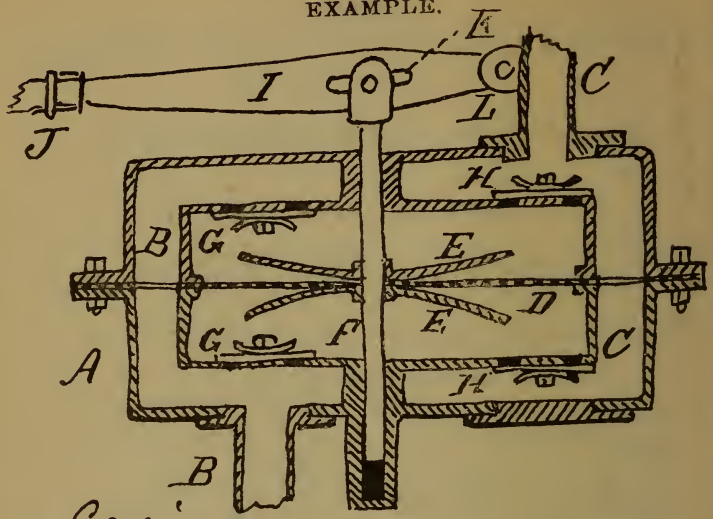
Thos. Brown, Aug 10, 1883.

THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF MY IMPROVED

Diaphragm Pump —

REFERENCE BEING MADE BY LETTERS TO THE ANNEXED SKETCH.

EXAMPLE.



A Casing.
B Inlet passage.
C Outlet passage.
D Flexible diaphragm.
E E Convex shields (Diaphragm.
F Rod fixed in shields & dia-
G G Inlet valves.
H H Outlet Valves.
I Hand-lever.
J Handle.
K Slot in Hand-lever.
L Fulcrum of hand-lever.
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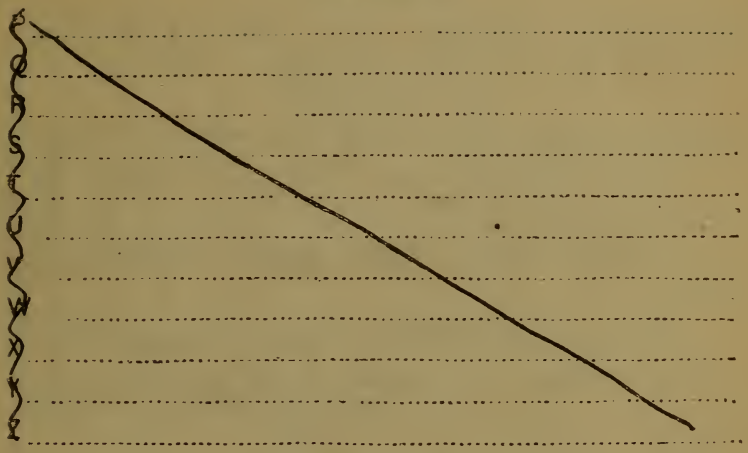
EXAMPLE



OPERATION.

Lifting the handle I. raises the diaphragm D. Creating a partial vacuum in the lower half of the pump, into which water enters through the lower inlet-valve G. Pushing down the handle, depresses the diaphragm, forcing water out of the lower discharge valve H. at the same time drawing water into the upper half of the pump where the operation above described is repeated.—

DATE Aug. 10. 1883

John Doe—

INVENTOR

WITNESS.

Richard Roe.

EXAMPLE.

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

A PROCESS.

Where the Invention is a Process, every step in the Process should be carefully noted down, and the description should be witnessed as in the case of a mechanical invention.

The following is a description of my improved process for

Purifying Illuminating Gas.

I moisten charcoal with coal-tar or with coal-tar and water, and then charge this mass into one or more vessels which then constitute the purifiers. Through these vessels the gas is

EXAMPLE.

to pass after being mingled with a small quantity of air. Any suitable mixer may be employed for mixing the air and gas.

The application of air in this manner renders the process continuous, and keeps the charcoal active for a long time.

DATE. July 6, 1878.

A--- B----
INVENTOR

C---- D----
WITNESS.

EXAMPLE

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

COMPOSITION OF MATTER.

When the invention is a composition of matter, each ingredient should be given, the proportion of each, and the exact method of compounding.

The following is a description of my new composition of matter, to be used for

Removing hair and grease from hides.

My composition consists of the following ingredients, combined in the proportions stated, viz.:

Pure water	500 gals.
Unslacked lime	32 gals.
Soda-ash	100 lbs.
Saltpeter	20 lbs
Flowers of Sulphur	10 lbs.

These ingredients are compounded by mingling them together thoroughly by agitation.

The hides are to be freed from all salt and impurities by soaking green hides one day and

EXAMPLE.

dry hides eight days. The hides so cleaned are placed in my composition, and allowed to remain in it 48 hours. They are then removed and unhaired in the usual way.

DATE. April 4 1883

A---- B-----
INVENTOR

C---- D-----
WITNESS

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

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OPERATION.

DATE .....

.....

INVENTOR.

.....

WITNESS.

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

MECHANICAL INVENTION OR DESIGN.

NAME OF INVENTION.

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.....

WHEN CONCEIVED.

.....

FIRST DRAWING OR SKETCH MADE.

.....

TO WHOM SHOWN, AND WHEN AND WHERE.

.....

.....

FIRST MODEL OR EXPERIMENT MADE.

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TO WHOM SHOWN, AND WHEN.

.....

THE FOLLOWING IS A DESCRIPTION OF MY IMPROVED

.....

REFERENCE BEING MADE BY LETTERS TO THE ANNEXED SKETCH.

A.....
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INVENTOR.

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WITNESS.

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

COMPOSITION OF MATTER.

When the invention is a composition of matter, each ingredient should be given, the proportion of each, and the exact method of compounding.

The following is a description of my new composition of matter, to be used for

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My composition consists of the following ingredients, combined in the proportions stated, viz.:

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These ingredients are compounded by

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INVENTOR.

WITNESS.

MEMORANDUM OF INVENTION.

A PROCESS.

Where the Invention is a Process, every step in the Process should be carefully noted down, and the description should be witnessed as in the case of a mechanical invention.

The following is a description of my improved process for

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DATE.....

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INVENTOR.

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WITNESS.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 019 973 317 5

TEMPLE

3 to 9 Beekman

This engraving rather imperfectly represents one of the finest business buildings in New York. It is ten stories high, thoroughly fire proof, and a model of convenience. An immense court extends from the first floor to the glass dome above, and all of the offices are lighted from within as well as from without. In this edifice, within almost a stone's throw of the New York Post Office, the City Hall, the Sun, Tribune, Times, World, Mail, Herald, and Post newspaper offices, are situated my offices.

GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,
137 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK.